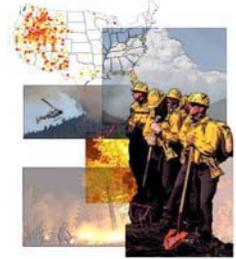


# National Fire Plan

## Invasive Weeds Management

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*Wyoming* - Along the Southfork of the Shoshone River watershed in Park County, Wyo., about 2,200 acres of riparian, shrubland, grassland, and forest ecosystems have been infected with a noxious weed called Dalmatian toadflax. A wildland fire intensified the spread of this noxious weed during the 2000 fire season. Partnering with officials from the Park County Weed and Pest Control District, and the field office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service in Cody, Wyo., the U.S. Forest Service used National Fire Plan dollars to chemically treat the 80-acre area affected. They will continue monitoring the area for spread of the Dalmatian toadflax.

This National Fire Plan rehabilitation and restoration project was part of the larger Southfork Weed Management Project (SWMP), which was funded through the competitive grant process administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. In partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Defense, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Forest Service, Tribes, state officials, and private landowners, the Southfork Weed Management Area was established in 1990 and has continued to direct its efforts to reduce Dalmatian toadflax along a 50-mile corridor of the Southfork of the Shoshone River and its watershed.

The Dalmatian toadflax impacts big games species, especially in winter ranges, causes soil erosion and surface runoff, increases sediment yield, and impacts land values, livestock grazing, and reduces the overall productivity of rangelands. The goal of the SWMP is to reduce the economic and ecological impacts of the noxious weed.

For additional information on the National Fire Plan, visit [www.fireplan.gov](http://www.fireplan.gov)